

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

Published every morning, except on Sundays and public holidays.

Subscription rates: Daily (without Sunday), One Year, \$10.00; Six Months, \$6.00; Three Months, \$3.50; Single Copies, 5 Cents.

Advertising rates: First insertion, 10 cents per line; subsequent insertions, 5 cents per line.

Business letters and notices should be addressed to the Editor, The Bee Publishing Company, Omaha, Neb.

State of Nebraska, Douglas county, ss: I, George B. Tschuck, secretary of the Bee Publishing Company, do hereby certify that the actual number of full and complete copies of the Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday editions of the Bee published during the month of February, 1905, was as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Date and Circulation. Rows for each day of the month, showing circulation figures.

Total circulation for the month of February, 1905, was 257,582 copies.

Net total sales for the month of February, 1905, were \$18,226.00.

Subscribed to before and published in my office this 15th day of March, 1905.

Notary Public, N. P. FEIL, Omaha, Neb.

Omaha is still looking national conventions for the coming season and has a few dates yet open.

It will be observed that at the bargain counters where war ships are displayed a strictly cash business is done.

It is now the Department of the Missouri instead of the Department of the Platte. The Missouri is a bigger stream than the Platte, anyway.

One South Dakota populist editor has rightly diagnosed the ailment of his party. "The people's party," says the Dakota Ruralist, "is now sick with office itch."

Perhaps it was Wall street that lighted the fuse that blew the Maine to eternity. At any rate, a person reading the yellow silvertite organs would easily gain that impression.

The criminals who are getting imprisonment sentences in Omaha are the criminals caught in the act by private citizens and arrested without the help of the police.

Tree planters should not wait for a set day for the work of setting out shade and ornamental trees. Any time will do, but today is always a better day than tomorrow.

Mr. Bryan says, Wait. Mr. Bryan's local organ says waiting is the Wall street plan. If this keeps on the Bryan sheet will be calling Bryan a Wall street tool before long.

The time is past when Omaha is giving away valuable franchises without adequate return to the taxpayers. Because the city made mistakes in the past is no reason it should repeat them.

The customary holdup is not a marker to the customary police imbecility displayed in the utter inability of the force under its present chief to accomplish anything for the repression of crime and lawlessness.

Herdman and his gang evidently knew what they were about when they offered to put through the boodle gambling bill including the governor's signature for \$3,000 with 20 per cent down in cash.

Men are known by the company they keep. If Governor Holcomb wanted to avoid association with outlaws, he would not endorse the outlaw work of his bogus reform police commissioners by reappointment of the cock outlaw.

After deliberately repudiating the Irish-Americans of Omaha by reappointing Robert E. Lee Herdman as member of the Board of Fire and Police Commissioners, will not Governor Holcomb's participation in their St. Patrick's day celebration say something of adding insult to injury?

Too many elections is the burden of increasing complaint. A Des Moines newspaper calls attention to the fact that that city will have had "three general elections within the twenty-five days ending with the city election on the 28th inst., a record that has probably never been beaten by any city of the United States."

That \$2,000 prize charity fund has been up before the public for nearly three months with cash inducements to every worthy person to establish a claim to a share of it, and yet there is some of it left. Three months not time to find enough worthy poor in Omaha to absorb \$2,000? Who is it that says there is no prosperity?

High officials of the Mormon church say polygamy is a thing of the past in Utah, but the editor who published a burlesque petition to the town council for an ordinance prohibiting plural marriages and was horsewhipped on the street for it by one of the wives of a prominent citizen has been convinced that the subject is entirely too tender for free discussion in the newspapers.

Nebraska educators can and will do their state an invaluable service by providing for the exposition a school exhibit in keeping with the character of the educational system of the state. The educational exhibits can be made one of the most interesting and instructive features of the exposition, since many of the visitors will come from distant states or foreign lands and have no conception of the character of western schools.

SPAIN'S MAY INTIRE.

It is again reported that Lord Salisbury is contemplating the relinquishment of the office of secretary for foreign affairs and that he may also resign the premiership. Though not a very old man, being but 68 years of age, the health of Lord Salisbury has for some time been impaired and his laborious duties have, it appears, almost broken him down. The ill health of Lord Salisbury, also, has been a source of solicitude which has weighed heavily upon him.

Salisbury is recognized as among the ablest of the conservative English statesmen of his time, but he is especially distinguished as a careful and sagacious diplomatist, whose watchful care of British interests has been his most important and valuable service to his country. While his policy has not been aggressive and for this reason has subjected him to some pretty sharp criticism from political opponents, he has shown abundant firmness in guarding British rights and interests. He would not allow himself to be goaded into war, or into a position that might have provoked war, over the Armenian question, but when Germany showed a disposition to interfere in South African affairs, where British interests were involved, Salisbury did not temporize, but promptly prepared to protect those interests. If not so great a statesman as some of his predecessors, Salisbury has been a safe and prudent prime minister and his retirement from public life at this time would undoubtedly be regretted by a majority of his countrymen and certainly by the queen, whose implicit confidence he enjoys.

In the event of Salisbury's retirement the man most likely to succeed him is the duke of Devonshire, who is a statesman of marked ability. There are other aspirants, however, and it is by no means impossible that the succession would fall to the very able nephew of Salisbury, Arthur Balfour, first lord of the treasury, government leader in the House of Commons and to be acting secretary of foreign affairs in the absence of Lord Salisbury. Mr. Balfour is one of the strongest men in the conservative party and so far as experience in public life is concerned he has had sufficient to fit him for the premiership. The fact that he is a leading exponent of bimetalism, however, would perhaps preclude his selection for prime minister.

A MEANINGLESS INCIDENT.

The fact that Mr. Quesada, representing the so-called republic of Cuba, was an invited guest at the dinner given by Vice President Hobart to the Belgian prince, is pronounced by the chief of the Cuban junta a matter of great importance. "It is semi-official recognition of the Cuban republic," enthusiastically declared Dr. Palma. Nonsense. We have no idea what motive led Mr. Hobart to invite Mr. Quesada to dinner. It may have been a desire to show sympathy with the Cuban cause or it may have been simply an expression of personal courtesy. But at all events the invitation had not the least official significance and so far as the "republic of Cuba" is concerned was a wholly meaningless incident. Vice president of the United States is a most honorable station and its present incumbent is filling it with distinguished credit to himself, but the matter of dining with the vice president confers no sort of degree of official recognition, since when that officer is out of his chair as presiding officer of the senate—the only place where he acts in an official capacity—he is to all intents merely a private citizen. It was considerate and courteous on the part of Vice President Hobart to invite Mr. Quesada, who is a worthy gentleman, to a dinner given in honor of a foreign prince—an exceptional event—but it is manifestly absurd to regard the matter as having any official significance.

SPANISH CONFIDENCE.

If sincere, the utterances of representatives of the Spanish government show no lack of confidence in the ultimate success of Spain's policy in Cuba. In a recent speech Senor Moret, a member of the cabinet, declared that facts are proving the progress of both home rule and of the Spanish armies in Cuba and he predicted that the insurrection will soon be crushed in its last haunts, "while commerce, agriculture, finances and the customs revenues are rapidly recovering in two-thirds of the colony." The new Spanish minister to the United States said in an interview that Spain is putting the plan of autonomy into operation with the utmost dispatch, "confident that in the end it will accomplish the good purpose for which it was designed." What facts Minister Moret was in possession of to warrant his optimistic declaration he of course did not disclose and evidently they are known only to the authorities at Madrid, for the vigilant American newspaper correspondents in Cuba and persons who have gone there from the United States to investigate the situation have reported no facts showing that autonomy is making progress outside of the territory under Spanish control, that anything is being accomplished toward crushing the insurrection, or that financial, commercial and agricultural conditions are improving in Cuba. On the contrary, all reports which can be accepted as trustworthy present a quite different view of the situation. They declare that the scheme of autonomy is a failure, that there is no hope of its being accepted by the Cubans. They also state that the insurgents are in better shape now than ever before and were never more confident of attaining independence. As to business conditions there is no question that they are growing worse daily, except, perhaps, within a limited area.

IF ANY REALLY ENCOURAGING PROGRESS HAD BEEN MADE WITH THE PLAN OF AUTONOMY...

It is not to be doubted that the Spanish government would have given the fact to the world, omitting no detail. It is stated that Spain has informed European governments that it expects to accomplish the pacification of Cuba within a short time, but the downward course of Spanish securities in the money markets shows that the financiers of Europe,

who are apt to be well informed, do not take any stock in Spanish assurances regarding Cuba. Why should they when after three years of conflict, involving an enormous expenditure of money and a great sacrifice of life, Spain has failed to make any impression upon the insurrection and is today almost bankrupt in money and men? If she could accomplish nothing while able to pour tens of thousands of soldiers into Cuba, what hope is there for her under existing conditions, with a bankrupt treasury and the country almost depleted of men available for military service abroad? Whether or not the insurgents are in better condition than ever before, there is no doubt that they can continue the contest indefinitely, nor is there any doubt of their determination to do so. "We will not consider any proposition for a settlement of the war unless it be based upon the absolute independence of Cuba," said the chief of the Cuban junta in this country and he undoubtedly speaks with the authority of Gomez and his followers. There is no substantial ground for Spanish confidence in the success of the policy of Cuban autonomy and the early suppression of the insurrection, judging from the most trustworthy advice regarding the situation.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT CHANGES.

The new army orders changing the boundaries and name of the former Department of the Platte have vastly increased the importance of the military department to which Nebraska is assigned and whose headquarters are located in Omaha. With the new alignment this department, henceforth to be known as the Department of the Missouri, secures enlarged territory and additional posts and troops that make it compare favorably in strength with any of the other departments.

These changes, however, threaten to bring forth several competitors with Omaha for the department headquarters and will require the people of this city to mount guard against its removal to another city. In the old Department of the Platte, Omaha was at all intents and purposes the only place fitted by location, railway facilities and commercial advantages to serve as the headquarters city. Its usefulness and superiority for that purpose is not impaired by the creation of the new department. Omaha today is better situated for communication with all the various posts than any other point in the military division. It has better railway facilities for reaching all parts of the department, is nearer to the important posts and is a more convenient and accessible base of supply distribution than any other city in the states comprised in it. In a word, Omaha is the ideal center for military headquarters of the new department, just as it was of the old department.

DEATH OF MRS. THURSTON.

The announcement of the sudden death in Cuba of Mrs. Thurston, wife of Senator John M. Thurston, will cause profound regret among the many friends in this city and state who have known her during the quarter of a century that she has resided in Nebraska. Aside from her home life, which always had first claims upon her, Mrs. Thurston took a special interest in public affairs and cultivated by few women and achieved more than a state wide reputation as a woman of remarkable versatility and public force. Her recent election as one of the officers of the national organization of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution has added to the prominence previously attained as a national figure among American women. In his sad bereavement Senator Thurston has the sympathy of the entire community.

TERRITORIAL RAILWAY BUILDING.

The gratifying business revival manifested in the two remaining southwestern territories, Arizona and New Mexico, indicates that the general prosperity of the year penetrates the entire country. There are special local reasons for the revival in the southwest, for mining and irrigation are preparing the sunshine territories for statehood and railroad promoters are busy marking out new lines of commerce over the mountains and across the plains. Five or six projected lines have just been commenced in Arizona, or will be begun this week, in order to secure the benefit of the law that offers a period of exemption from taxation, and in New Mexico contracts have been let for several important railway extensions.

ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT LINES WILL FORM A CONNECTION BETWEEN THE MAIN LINE OF THE SANTA FE IN ARIZONA AND THE RIM OF THE GRAND CANYON OF THE COLORADO, OPENING UP A GOOD MINING REGION AND GIVING TOURISTS A NEW ROUTE TO ONE OF THE MOST WONDERFUL REGIONS OF THE WORLD.

Another of the projected lines crosses the Arizona-New Mexico boundary line in the south and parallels the Southern Pacific to Phoenix. In New Mexico an extension of the Denver & Rio Grande is projected to reach important mining regions in the northern part of the territory, and work is already under way on an extension of the Pecos valley line to a connection with the Denver & Gulf and the Santa Fe in the Panhandle of Texas. This last named line will give a northern outlet to the magnificent Pecos valley with its irrigated farms and great herds of cattle. A number of other minor lines will reach into mining camps in the mountains.

The two southwest territories could contain a half dozen New Englands and

still have room left, but they have been neglected by home seekers largely because of the mountain and desert areas. Last year nearly a billion dollars worth of gold, silver and base metals were dug from the mines which are yet but partially developed. New camps are being opened, and irrigation projects are working a wonderful transformation in the rich valleys. Residents of the western states will not begrudge the people of the two territories their share in general prosperity; rather will they join in the hope that both territories will soon become so populous and prosperous that statehood can not long be denied them.

NEWS OF THE POLITICAL CAMPAIGN IN OREGON...

News of the political campaign in Oregon preliminary to the state election in June is that while the fusionists are making unusual efforts to harmonize all the factions and unite their strength it will be practically impossible to stifle the dissatisfaction sure to follow the interference of outside popocrats with state affairs. The republicans are conducting a harmonious campaign which should result in the nomination of a strong state ticket, and on election day the voters should indorse the republican party and national administration with an emphatic majority. The re-election of the republican mayor of Seattle last week by an increased majority is encouraging to the republicans of the coast and an indication of what may be expected to happen in the state elections.

THE CONTRACT LABOR AGENTS IN CALIFORNIA...

The contract labor agents in California have been beaten in their latest scheme for circumventing the laws against importation of cheap coolie labor from Asia. They brought over twenty-three Japanese laborers who declared to the customs officials that they had come to the United States as students of agriculture for the purpose of studying American methods of farming. As they all told the same story it was rejected and the authorities at Washington sustained the refusal of the immigration commissioner to permit them to remain. The coolie labor system is repellent to the American idea of free labor and must not be given a foothold in America.

HAS TROUBLES OF HIS OWN.

On the theory that a man who has troubles of his own should not take any great pains to appropriate the troubles of other people, the United States government is denying that he ever said he would back up Spain.

WAR SEEMS WORLD-WIDE.

The common sense seems to extend all over the world. Every great power from the United States to Spain is in preparation for war. It is as if the universal peace folks, yet let them not despair.

PROPERTY POINTER.

Nebraska is showing Mr. Bryan the practicality of paying mortgages without the use of silver. The release of farm mortgages in that state for 1897 amounted to nearly \$15,000,000, against a total of \$11,000,000 in 1896, while the total reduction in mortgage indebtedness was greater than has been known for many years in the history of that state.

ABOLITION OF SECTIONAL LINES.

The country is to be congratulated upon the almost total abolition of the sectional lines which for so many years marked the division of the United States into slave and free territory, and finally threatened its partition into two separate governments by the dread ordeal of civil war. The era of reconciliation, so long and earnestly desired, has happily come, and the feeling of distrust and hostility which has everywhere been prevailing, let us hope never to return. Nothing is better calculated to give strength to the national sentiment, to increase and influence abroad, and add to the permanency and security of our free institutions than the restoration of cordial relations between the people of all parts of our beloved country.

A REMARKABLE DECISION.

If you want to make your enemy invite him into a federal government building and pound him within an inch of his life. If the inch remains you are safe from punishment by federal law. When the Hon. Mr. McJannet recently held that the United States statute of 1872 gives the federal government supreme and exclusive jurisdiction over offenses committed upon its property and that murder done there is the only crime punishable by that government. The case in the federal court at St. Louis, which resulted in the conviction of the janitor of the federal building in the office of the internal revenue collector at St. Louis. Arrested on a warrant of the federal court at St. Louis, the janitor interposed a plea in abatement on the ground that the act was committed on a United States reservation, and that the federal government has no jurisdiction over the act. The court interpreted the law. At any rate, it relieves the colored porter from all fear of punishment for an act of interest, not to say a very bad, precedent.

SUGAR PRODUCTION ABROAD.

Why the United States should encourage the industry. Chicago Times-Herald. The report of Consul General Goldschmidt, who is in Berlin, gives a list of interesting facts in connection with the sugar industry in Germany. The report shows that Germany, which formerly used imported sugar at \$7.50 per hundred pounds, has now become in less than twenty-five years the largest beet sugar producer in the world. The country, selling at a wholesale price of less than \$2.50 per 100 pounds. As sugar seems to have reached its limit, it is being produced in other countries. The beet sugar industry is now being established in other countries, such as France, Belgium, and the Netherlands. The beet sugar industry is now being established in other countries, such as France, Belgium, and the Netherlands.

NAVAL COMPARISONS.

Review of the Sea Power of the United States and Spain. Philadelphia Press. The effective navy of both the United States and Spain is recent. Both have a large number of antiquated vessels, and by taking all the vessels on the naval register of each country in comparison it is possible to make a fair estimate of the relative strength of the two navies. On this basis, taking vessels of 1,000 tons and over, the United States has 157,000 tons and 370,000 horsepower, while Spain has 100,000 tons and 200,000 horsepower. The United States has 157,000 tons and 370,000 horsepower, while Spain has 100,000 tons and 200,000 horsepower.

THE INDUSTRIAL WAVE.

Top Record of 1892 Likely to Be Surpassed This Year. St. Louis Globe-Democrat. In a business sense the country has advanced a position hitherto unattained. Along with a month of the year 1892 represented the top of the industrial wave. Immediately afterward the tide rapidly fell, and for two years it was at the ebb stage. In 1895 the tide again began to rise, but it was checked and sent downward by the Bryanite menace in 1896. Since that time the tide has been steadily rising, and it is now at the crest of a wave which is likely to be surpassed this year.

REMARKABLE RECORD.

It is the story which presents conditions in bank clearances in the country at large. February figures beat those of that month in 1892 to the extent of 6 per cent. It is the story which presents conditions in bank clearances in the country at large. February figures beat those of that month in 1892 to the extent of 6 per cent.

REMARKABLE RECORD.

It is the story which presents conditions in bank clearances in the country at large. February figures beat those of that month in 1892 to the extent of 6 per cent. It is the story which presents conditions in bank clearances in the country at large. February figures beat those of that month in 1892 to the extent of 6 per cent.

REMARKABLE RECORD.

It is the story which presents conditions in bank clearances in the country at large. February figures beat those of that month in 1892 to the extent of 6 per cent. It is the story which presents conditions in bank clearances in the country at large. February figures beat those of that month in 1892 to the extent of 6 per cent.

REMARKABLE RECORD.

It is the story which presents conditions in bank clearances in the country at large. February figures beat those of that month in 1892 to the extent of 6 per cent. It is the story which presents conditions in bank clearances in the country at large. February figures beat those of that month in 1892 to the extent of 6 per cent.

REMARKABLE RECORD.

It is the story which presents conditions in bank clearances in the country at large. February figures beat those of that month in 1892 to the extent of 6 per cent. It is the story which presents conditions in bank clearances in the country at large. February figures beat those of that month in 1892 to the extent of 6 per cent.

REMARKABLE RECORD.

It is the story which presents conditions in bank clearances in the country at large. February figures beat those of that month in 1892 to the extent of 6 per cent. It is the story which presents conditions in bank clearances in the country at large. February figures beat those of that month in 1892 to the extent of 6 per cent.

REMARKABLE RECORD.

It is the story which presents conditions in bank clearances in the country at large. February figures beat those of that month in 1892 to the extent of 6 per cent. It is the story which presents conditions in bank clearances in the country at large. February figures beat those of that month in 1892 to the extent of 6 per cent.

REMARKABLE RECORD.

It is the story which presents conditions in bank clearances in the country at large. February figures beat those of that month in 1892 to the extent of 6 per cent. It is the story which presents conditions in bank clearances in the country at large. February figures beat those of that month in 1892 to the extent of 6 per cent.

REMARKABLE RECORD.

It is the story which presents conditions in bank clearances in the country at large. February figures beat those of that month in 1892 to the extent of 6 per cent. It is the story which presents conditions in bank clearances in the country at large. February figures beat those of that month in 1892 to the extent of 6 per cent.

REMARKABLE RECORD.

It is the story which presents conditions in bank clearances in the country at large. February figures beat those of that month in 1892 to the extent of 6 per cent. It is the story which presents conditions in bank clearances in the country at large. February figures beat those of that month in 1892 to the extent of 6 per cent.

REMARKABLE RECORD.

It is the story which presents conditions in bank clearances in the country at large. February figures beat those of that month in 1892 to the extent of 6 per cent. It is the story which presents conditions in bank clearances in the country at large. February figures beat those of that month in 1892 to the extent of 6 per cent.

REMARKABLE RECORD.

It is the story which presents conditions in bank clearances in the country at large. February figures beat those of that month in 1892 to the extent of 6 per cent. It is the story which presents conditions in bank clearances in the country at large. February figures beat those of that month in 1892 to the extent of 6 per cent.

REMARKABLE RECORD.

It is the story which presents conditions in bank clearances in the country at large. February figures beat those of that month in 1892 to the extent of 6 per cent. It is the story which presents conditions in bank clearances in the country at large. February figures beat those of that month in 1892 to the extent of 6 per cent.

REMARKABLE RECORD.

It is the story which presents conditions in bank clearances in the country at large. February figures beat those of that month in 1892 to the extent of 6 per cent. It is the story which presents conditions in bank clearances in the country at large. February figures beat those of that month in 1892 to the extent of 6 per cent.

REMARKABLE RECORD.

It is the story which presents conditions in bank clearances in the country at large. February figures beat those of that month in 1892 to the extent of 6 per cent. It is the story which presents conditions in bank clearances in the country at large. February figures beat those of that month in 1892 to the extent of 6 per cent.

REMARKABLE RECORD.

It is the story which presents conditions in bank clearances in the country at large. February figures beat those of that month in 1892 to the extent of 6 per cent. It is the story which presents conditions in bank clearances in the country at large. February figures beat those of that month in 1892 to the extent of 6 per cent.

THE QUESTION OF MORALITY.

Position of the Bee Endorsed as Emphatically Correct. Marshalltown Times-Republican. If a war with Spain over the Maine disaster or intervention in Cuba does not come to divert national attention Omaha will be the central point of attraction this summer with its Transmississippi Exposition. As is well known by early residents of the west, Omaha was in pioneer days one of the toughest points in the west, but it has largely outgrown this condition. Now a city of about 150,000 people, it will have an opportunity to show whether it can control and suppress the evil forces that will flock to its centers this summer. It ought to commence this work at once. The Rev. David R. Kerr of that city, writing to a Chicago paper, refers to the coming exposition as second only to the World's fair as an international exhibition; yet he says "The morality is likely to be a shock to Christians. It is now evident the authorities do not propose to listen to the protests against Sabbath opening and that the devil will be wonderfully busy. Nearly twice as many liquor licenses have been granted this year as last year. The brewing companies and other liquor interests have got possession of many street corners and many new and attractive buildings have been erected to be occupied by saloons. Other evidence of preparation to trap the willing and the unwary in wickedness and iniquity are very apparent. The whole Christian world needs to pray for Omaha as never before."

LAUGHING MATTERS.

Chicago Record: "Do you think Jinks will go to war? He used to be called a coward." "You're right. He has been married three times since you knew him."

Detroit Journal: "Ballit made a great hit with the last painting he had in the salon." "Ah, indeed?" "Yes, indeed. It has just fetched 25,000 soap wrappers."

Detroit Free Press: "Smith and I have discovered the secret of mental calm." "What is it?" "It's going to worry over my family troubles and I am going to worry over his."

Harlem Life: "You have broken my heart," wailed the rejected lover. "The handsome young woman doctor impulsively seized his hand and said: 'No, Harry, she said, "Your heart is all right. It's your liver.'"

Cleveland Plain Dealer: "What did you think the cigar was yesterday?" "Not much." "Cost me \$4." "How so?" "I gave my wife the idea that the gas was leaking somewhere, and she went for a plumber."

Chicago Tribune: "My friend," pleaded the temperance evangelist, laying his hand on the arm of a saloon keeper, "I am laboring in a common cause for our reformation and I go of mankind. Will you join me?" "Don't care if I do," replied Mr. Jagway, with tears of contrition in his eyes.

Washington Star: "I wonder who that man is who talks so loudly and shows so much of his teeth when two men were passing down the street." "He's a neighbor of mine, was the reply. "He's a man who has a great deal of gas in his friends on the necessity of keeping cool."

Indianapolis Journal: "I don't have any trouble keeping my calendar letters torn out." "Don't, eh?" "No; my typewriter girl is always looking ahead to see when the next pay day comes."

Cincinnati Enquirer: "I'd rather," said the actor, "be a poor man with a few dollars to my personal traits and adventures and more of them to my acting." "You're right," said the agent with a grin. "You're a man with a great deal of gas in his friends on the necessity of keeping cool."

THE DON'S DILEMMA.

Washington Star: "I wonder who that man is who talks so loudly and shows so much of his teeth when two men were passing down the street." "He's a neighbor of mine, was the reply. "He's a man who has a great deal of gas in his friends on the necessity of keeping cool."

Indianapolis Journal: "I don't have any trouble keeping my calendar letters torn out." "Don't, eh?" "No; my typewriter girl is always looking ahead to see when the next pay day comes."

Cincinnati Enquirer: "I'd rather," said the actor, "be a poor man with a few dollars to my personal traits and adventures and more of them to my acting." "You're right," said the agent with a grin. "You're a man with a great deal of gas in his friends on the necessity of keeping cool."

Indianapolis Journal: "I don't have any trouble keeping my calendar letters torn out." "Don't, eh?" "No; my typewriter girl is always looking ahead to see when the next pay day comes."

Cincinnati Enquirer: "I'd rather," said the actor, "be a poor man with a few dollars to my personal traits and adventures and more of them to my acting." "You're right," said the agent with a grin. "You're a man with a great deal of gas in his friends on the necessity of keeping cool."

Indianapolis Journal: "I don't have any trouble keeping my calendar letters torn out." "Don't, eh?" "No; my typewriter girl is always looking ahead to see when the next pay day comes."

Cincinnati Enquirer: "I'd rather," said the actor, "be a poor man with a few dollars to my personal traits and adventures and more of them to my acting." "You're right," said the agent with a grin. "You're a man with a great deal of gas in his friends on the necessity of keeping cool."

Indianapolis Journal: "I don't have any trouble keeping my calendar letters torn out." "Don't, eh?" "No; my typewriter girl is always looking ahead to see when the next pay day comes."

Cincinnati Enquirer: "I'd rather," said the actor, "be a poor man with a few dollars to my personal traits and adventures and more of them to my acting." "You're right," said the agent with a grin. "You're a man with a great deal of gas in his friends on the necessity of keeping cool."

Indianapolis Journal: "I don't have any trouble keeping my calendar letters torn out." "Don't, eh?" "No; my typewriter girl is always looking ahead to see when the next pay day comes."

Cincinnati Enquirer: "I'd rather," said the actor, "be a poor man with a few dollars to my personal traits and adventures and more of them to my acting." "You're right," said the agent with a grin. "You're a man with a great deal of gas in his friends on the necessity of keeping cool."

Indianapolis Journal: "I don't have any trouble keeping my calendar letters torn out." "Don't, eh?" "No; my typewriter girl is always looking ahead to see when the next pay day comes."

Cincinnati Enquirer: "I'd rather," said the actor, "be a poor man with a few dollars to my personal traits and adventures and more of them to my acting." "You're right," said the agent with a grin. "You're a man with a great deal of gas in his friends on the necessity of keeping cool."

Indianapolis Journal: "I don't have any trouble keeping my calendar letters torn out." "Don't, eh?" "No; my typewriter girl is always looking ahead to see when the next pay day comes."

Cincinnati Enquirer: "I'd rather," said the actor, "be a poor man with a few dollars to my personal traits and adventures and more of them to my acting." "You're right," said the agent with a grin. "You're a man with a great deal of gas in his friends on the necessity of keeping cool."

Indianapolis Journal: "I don't have any trouble keeping my calendar letters torn out." "Don't, eh?" "No; my typewriter girl is always looking ahead to see when the next pay day comes."

Cincinnati Enquirer: "I'd rather," said the actor, "be a poor man with a few dollars to my personal traits and adventures and more of them to my acting." "You're right," said the agent with a grin. "You're a man with a great deal of gas in his friends on the necessity of keeping cool."

Indianapolis Journal: "I don't have any trouble keeping my calendar letters torn out." "Don't, eh?" "No; my typewriter girl is always looking ahead to see when the next pay day comes."

Cincinnati Enquirer: "I'd rather," said the actor, "be a poor man with a few dollars to my personal traits and adventures and more of them to my acting." "You're right," said the agent with a grin. "You're a man with a great deal of gas in his friends on the necessity of keeping cool."

</